

IRELAND.

ROINN TALMHAIOCHTA
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

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(FISHERIES BRANCH)

REPORT
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES
FOR THE YEAR
1946.

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1946.

PART I.

SEA FISHERIES.

Our sea fishing industry during 1946 produced results which were relatively satisfactory, as is evident from the figures in the subjoined table. The quantity and value of landings of wet fish (i.e., all kinds other than shellfish) in each of the past five years were :—

Year	Cwt.	£
1946	326,039	562,769
1945	371,937	551,820
1944	306,869	513,063
1943	277,911	510,970
1942	252,903	433,650

While the total weight was somewhat less than that for 1945, it exceeded the figure for any other year since 1929, and the value was the highest recorded since that year.

The combined value of wet fish and shellfish was £689,590, an increase of £9,344 on that for 1945, and the best figure reached in twenty-eight years. The main centres of activity for the year under review, placed in order of catch value, were Dublin, Howth, Valentia, Killybegs, Dingle, Loughshinny, Schull, Clogherhead and Baltimore. The Dublin landings were almost entirely from the small fleet of deep-sea trawlers based there.

Twenty-one licences authorising imports totalling 1,312 cwt. of fish from vessels of extern nationality which had sought shelter here (mainly in January when weather conditions were particularly severe), were issued under the provisions of the Fish (Regulation of Import) (No. 2) Order, 1938. Owing to a special dearth of home supplies a licence was also issued for about 1,000 cwt. of Norwegian herring needed by our kippering trade.

DEMERSAL FISHERY.—The quantity of demersal fish (i.e., the fish that swims at or near the sea floor) taken during 1946 was 156,444 cwt. valued at £410,021; a small decrease in quantity but an increase in value when compared with the returns for

1945 which were 164,055 cwt. and £396,897. Once more the value was the highest for any year since 1922. Of the total of 156,444 cwt. just 26,785 cwt. came from 111 trips by the three Dublin deepsea trawlers against 14,009 cwt. from 99 trips in 1945. The landings for 1946 by inshore fishermen were, therefore, 129,659 cwt. in contrast with 150,046 cwt. in the preceding year. The average price per cwt. rose from 48/- in 1945 to 52/- per cwt. for 1946. This fishery was based mainly on Howth, Clogherhead, Loughshinney, Killybegs, Dingle and Dublin (deepsea trawlers).

PELAGIC FISHERY—Herrings.—The quantity and value of herrings landed during 1946, with comparative figures for each of the nine preceding years, were as follows :—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average value per cwt.
			s. d.
1946	100,494	96,819	19 3
1945	108,288	96,318	17 9
1944	77,538	81,982	21 2
1943	76,698	90,908	23 8
1942	38,992	41,110	21 1
1941	78,586	82,349	21 0
1940	71,081	56,154	15 10
1939	50,660	24,289	9 7
1938	56,829	19,288	6 9
1937	64,318	23,676	7 4

With the exception of 1945, the quantity figure for 1946 was the greatest since 1930 and the value exceeded that for any year since 1928. The average price per cwt. was better by about 8 per cent than that for 1945. The chief points for the summer herring fishing were Howth and Cleggan, which accounted for almost 60% of the total landings. During the winter fishing, heaviest landings were made at Passage East, Bunbeg, Kinsale, Magheraroary, Downings, Arklow, Rosslare and Dunmore East, the aggregate among them being about 66 per cent of the total.

Mackerel.—Particulars of the quantity and value of mackerel captured during 1946 and the corresponding figures for each of the preceding nine years were as follows :—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average value per cwt.
			s. d.
1946	66,934	55,366	16 7
1945	95,568	57,229	12 0
1944	88,294	55,270	12 6
1943	84,105	78,125	18 7
1942	76,618	59,418	15 6
1941	99,479	167,311	33 8
1940	60,820	30,086	9 11
1939	46,094	16,516	7 2
1938	35,639	12,844	7 2
1937	48,808	16,352	6 8

The Spring mackerel fishery (mainly off the Kerry Coast), produced a bigger yield than in the previous year and the price per cwt. to the fishermen showed an improvement of approximately 38 per cent. The autumn fishery proved disappointing, particularly on the western seaboard where very unfavourable weather prevailed throughout that season. On the Kerry coast the landings, owing to such conditions, fell from 25,588 cwt. (1945) to 8,462 cwt. (1946). Appendices Nos. 8 and 9 contain the relevant information in more detailed form.

SHELLFISH.—The total value of all classes of shellfish taken during 1946 was £126,821, a slight falling off when compared with the 1945 results, but better by £14,138 than those for 1944. The principal landings, in order of value, were lobsters, periwinkles, oysters and scallops. Lobsters and crabs showed increases of 13 per cent and 72 per cent respectively in value compared with the previous year; there was a decline of 32 per cent in the value of scallops and other kinds showed a slight decrease from 1945. On the whole, the earnings from the shellfish industry showed only a slight drop from those made the previous year which were the highest ever recorded. The marketing of shellfish (an export trade) proved difficult during the year under review, as the increased post-war output of the commodity by British fishermen, and indeed enhanced supplies of wet fish, resulted in keenly competitive conditions across-Channel. Our export trade in scallops fared particularly badly in 1946.

PERSONNEL AND VESSELS.—Despite continued difficulty about procuring engines, boats and general gear supplies, the number of persons engaging in the industry showed an increase, the total for 1946 being 10,462 against 10,077 in 1945. There were 1,936 **solely** engaged and 8,226 **partially** engaged compared with 1,886 and 8,191 respectively for the previous year. Boats of all sorts operating in 1946 numbered 3,460 against 3,472 in the previous year. Motor and sail driven craft in commission numbered 576 and 761, respectively, compared with 568 and 758 for 1945; and the number of oared boats was 2,120, being 23 less than the previous year. The regional distribution and classification of fishing craft is shown in Appendix No. 5.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—The biological examination of sample lots of herrings from normal landing places for that fish was continued on the basis outlined in earlier reports. Daily recordings of the sea temperature at Coningbeg Lightship were also made during the year.

A Paper entitled "Vertical Distribution of Plankton (*Sagitta*, *Calanus* and *Metridia*) off the South Coast of Ireland" was completed by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries and published in the proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy (Vol. 51, Sec. B, No. 6).

Samples of escallops from certain localities were examined by the Department's technical officers with the object of gathering data as to growth and condition factors for these bivalves.

ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN.—Throughout the year the Directors of the Irish Sea Fisheries' Association (whose activities are in part financed from the Exchequer) continued to cope with the difficulties confronting them and their members as regards the supply of motor engines and fitments, as well as fuel and lubricating oils, nets and other gear, which have persisted since an early stage of the emergency period. An unsurmountable obstacle to the commissioning of much needed additional motor boats was the impossibility of procuring engines (from British or other makers) for installation therein. During the war years there was little difficulty in disposing by export to Great Britain of edible fish surplus to the requirements of the home market. Conditions in that respect have changed radically and the Directors are accordingly concentrating upon better distribution throughout the home market by means of special fresh fish transport and the use of smoking and other methods of fish preservation.

On the trading side, the Association rendered valuable service to its members in 1946. The total quantity of wet fish and shellfish marketed was 70,697 cwt. compared with 75,530 cwt. in 1945. The proceeds disbursed to members were £143,748 (1946) against £141,329 (1945).

Twelve months ago it was indicated that the financial position of the Association in relation to the Exchequer with regard to repayable advances borrowed for the provision of boats and gear was not quite as satisfactory as might be wished and this was also the condition in 1946. Almost all of the more competent fishermen facilitated by the Association had cleared their accounts, with the result that the income from the remaining hire-purchasers was relatively poor.

SEA FISHERIES PROTECTION.—The Naval Service of the Department of Defence (in consultation with this Department) continued the duties of the Sea Fisheries patrol during 1946. The members of the Garda Síochána again rendered assistance generally in fishery protection and thanks are tendered to them for their valuable help.

MARINE WORKS.—During the year 1946, this Department continued to collaborate with the Office of Public Works, the Special Employment Schemes Office and various Local Authorities regarding the provision of additional landing facilities or the improvement of existing ones for different communities of fishermen.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.—In April, 1946, there was convened in London an International Conference to discuss and

recommend ways and means of dealing with the problem of Overfishing in the North Sea and other waters adjacent thereto. Delegates from twelve Nations participated in the proceedings and this country was represented by two senior officers from the Fisheries Branch. When, after several meetings, it became evident that no general agreement on formulae could be reached, the main questions at issue were remitted to a Standing Advisory Committee (on which Ireland would be represented) to meet later in the year. Subsequently it was found necessary to postpone until early in 1947 the first meeting of the Committee.

There was held at Stockholm in August, 1946, the annual meeting of the International Council for the Study of the Sea, a body with which this country has been associated for more than 30 years. On this occasion Ireland was represented by two officers from the Fisheries Inspectorate. Among other matters discussed at the meeting were preliminary arrangements for the tagging or marking of salmon (both kelts and smolts as well as fresh-run fish) in an attempt to ascertain, by co-operative effort among the western European nations, some reliable data on the habits and life history of the salmon during its sojourn in the sea.

LEGISLATION.—A By-Law (No. 457) made in the year under review prohibited the taking of escallops on and between the 20th April and 20th October in each year, within a defined portion of the sea off the coasts of Counties Cork and Kerry and specified the conditions governing escallop fishing there during the open season.

PART II.

INLAND FISHERIES.

The detailed returns collected under the Statistics Act, 1926, as to quantity and value of the salmon and trout taken by licensed anglers and netmen during 1946 will be published separately a little later. Meanwhile the information so far available indicates clearly that, in contrast with the phenomenally poor season of 1945, the yield of the salmon fisheries in 1946 showed a considerable measure of improvement. On the other hand, it would seem that the final quantitative figure for 1946 will no more than equal the average for the three preceding seasons and will not reach the average for the decade 1936-1945. The following are the figures of exports of salmon and trout for the past three years :—1946, 10,408 cwt.; 1945, 5,359 cwt.; and 1944, 11,076 cwt. In considering these figures, it will be well to bear in mind that the requirements of the home market, which are fairly constant, were fully met throughout these seasons. The unitary value of the exports was substantially increased owing to a rise in the price payable by the British Ministry of Food to which reference will be found in a later paragraph.

Small spring fish, the category of salmon on which most of the early rivers depend, were abnormally scarce and the decline in the runs of large spring fish, noticeable since 1937, continued during 1946. The arrival of the summer fish was marked, however, by improved catches and, later on, the runs of grilse appeared to be of average dimensions.

Although weather conditions in relation to drift netting for salmon off the North and North-West coasts were not altogether favourable, those engaged in this particular fishery had a not unsatisfactory season. The following particulars show the trend of results during the past five years:—1946, 14,481 fish—weight, 906 cwt.; 1945, 5,480 fish—weight, 326 cwt.; 1944, 11,086 fish—906 cwt.; 1945, 5,480 fish—weight, 326 cwt.; 1944, 11,086 fish—28,084 fish—weight, 1,780 cwt.

Anglers for salmon had in general better sport than in the preceding year, notwithstanding the partial failure of the runs of spring fish and the fact that fishing waters were not in good condition during the latter part of the season owing to heavy floods. The runs of sea trout appeared to be well up to average, but from August onwards high water conditions on most sea trout rivers tended to impede angling activities.

Adequate observations of spawning conditions were not feasible owing to the high level of rivers throughout most of the season. Very large smolt migrations were reported from most districts. Furunculosis appeared in a river wherein it had been observed in previous years. This disease also made its first appearance in another river wherein fish fresh run from the sea were found affected but fortunately the outbreak was slight and short lived. No other serious case of disease was reported.

The productivity of the eel fisheries, in particular those operated by weirs, was to some extent affected by high water conditions during Autumn but, owing to an increase in the number of persons participating in long-line fishing, the output, which over a period of years had remained more or less constant, was only slightly below the 1945 figure. The entire catch was exported and the following are the export returns for the past three years:—1946, 3,109 cwt., value £52,603; 1945, 3,173 cwt., value £53,859; and 1944, 3,115 cwt., value £40,029.

SALMON EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.—Under arrangements made with the British Minister of Food in the early part of 1942 and since continued the Ministry became the sole purchaser of all salmon exported from this country to the British market. As compared with the corresponding periods in 1945, the agreed prices for exports between 1st January and 31st May, 1946, remained virtually the same. For the remainder of the 1946 season, a price considerably better than that for the like period in 1945 was secured and, inasmuch as about 75 per cent of

the exports took place in that period, the arrangement proved satisfactory to all engaged in the business, whether as fishermen or as exporters. The issue of special export licences continued to be limited to 35 persons and the procedure enabling others engaging in the export trade to forward their consignments through one or other of the licensed exporters was again followed. Control over the arrangement was maintained by virtue of the provisions of the Emergency Powers (Export of Salmon) Orders, 1942, continued in force by the Supplies and Services (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1946.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND TROUT.—Stripping operations were on a restricted scale at most hatcheries owing to the difficulty of capturing sufficient numbers of parent fish in the flood conditions obtaining during a considerable part of the period when the spawning runs occurred. As a result, the output of ova was in general fairly low. At the State-controlled salmon hatchery at Lismore, Co. Waterford, where the fishing weir normally utilised for the capture of spawners had been damaged in 1944 and was not yet re-commissioned, the taking of such fish by means of nets was resorted to without any marked success. Operations at the Department's hatchery at Glenties, Co. Donegal, were reasonably satisfactory, the difficulties experienced in the preceding season, by reason of flood damage to the weir controlling the flow of water to the hatchery, having been removed by certain temporary measures pending reconstruction of the weir.

Although there was a slight loss of ova at the Department's brown trout hatchery at Lough Owel, Co. Westmeath, due to the displacement by flood waters of the floating redds, a satisfactory output of 468,000 ova was secured. After incubation to the eyed stage, 333,000 of these were distributed to smaller stations throughout the country, and five thousand fry were also successfully transported over a distance of some 120 miles to a small lake on a sporting property near Ballycroy, Co. Mayo, which is managed by the Department. The remainder of the ova were reared to the fry stage and released in Lough Owel. The brown trout hatchery at Oughterard, Co. Galway, operated by the Lough Corrib Anglers' Association showed satisfactory results for the season.

Towards the middle of the spawning season exceptionally cold weather caused considerable delay in the hatching of ova but fortunately had little adverse effect, and fry (salmon and trout) appear to have been distributed in good condition. The restocking programmes of a number of angling associations and holders of private fisheries were temporarily checked when, owing to the serious curtailment of rail and road transport services just at the time ova would normally be sent out from the Department's hatcheries, it became necessary to withhold consignments intended for them. Salmon ova were collected

at three stations, brown trout at five stations and sea trout at one station. Altogether forty-three hatcheries or hatching stations were operated during the 1946/47 season. Details of the number of fry liberated are given in Appendix 16.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.—The total **receipts** by Boards of Conservators in 1946 (as compared with 1945) were as follows:—

	1946	1945
	£	£
Licence Duties	10,546	9,798
Fishery Rates	19,520	19,443
Fines, Sales of Forfeited Engines, etc.	1,427	1,448
Subscriptions	71	76
Exchequer Grants	1,355	1,435
Totals :	32,919	32,200

The **expenditure** by these Boards was —

Salaries, etc.	5,561	5,608
Travelling, etc.	5,967	5,675
Protection of Rivers, etc.	19,326	18,785
Law Costs	1,172	1,331
Totals :	32,026	31,399

Details of the finances of each Board are contained in Appendix No. 13.

Members of the Garda Síochána and members of angling associations rendered valuable assistance to these Boards in the detection and prevention of offences against the fishery laws.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.—It is estimated that 3,240 fishermen participated in seasonal netting for salmon under Common Law Right during 1946 and that 510 persons were employed in the working of privately owned commercial salmon fisheries. The number of professional anglers and ghillies was approximately 720. Boards of Conservators had some 960 water keepers working for them throughout the close season and about 430 during the open season. Another 120 men found service as water keepers with the owners of private fisheries.

INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.—Fishing licences of all kinds issued by Boards of Conservators during 1946 totalled 4,742 as compared with 4,054 in 1945, 3,906 in 1944, 3,981 in 1943 and 4,013 in 1942. The number of draft, drift and snap net licences taken out was 938, against 958 in 1945, 1,071 in 1944, and 1,098 in 1943. There were 29 Special Local Licences for draft nets issued under the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Acts, 1934 and 1939,

as compared with 30 in 1945, 33 in 1944, and 39 in 1943. The decline in issues of salmon net licences in recent years was largely attributable to the scarcity under emergency conditions of suitable fishing gear.

There was a considerable rise in the numbers of all categories of rod licences issued in 1946 over the 1945 figure. Whole season licences increased from 1,798 in 1945 to 1,907 in 1946, and "endorsement" extensions to districts other than those in which the original licences were issued increased from 256 (1945) to 295 (1946). Issues of 14-day licences advanced from 272 (1945) to 577 (1946) and special £1 licences (available from 1st July to close of season) from 451 (1945) to 664 (1946). The grand total of 3,443 represented an increase of 666 on the corresponding figure for 1945.

The number of instruments licensed for the capture of eels in 1946 was 41 higher than in the preceding year.

Appendix No. 14 shows the number of the various classes of licences in each fishery district. The rates of licence duty are given in Appendix No. 15.

ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES.—The water supply system to the Department's fish hatchery at Glenties which had fallen into serious disrepair during the emergency period was completely reconstructed and put into satisfactory operation. The rebuilding of a weir which diverts water to the fish trap at this hatchery, and to which temporary repairs had been effected in 1945, was commenced but had not been completed by the end of the year as work had to be suspended because of continuous high water conditions. A two span wooden footbridge about 70 feet long across the Owenea river designed to facilitate angling on this State owned fishery was replaced by a new timber structure.

Consultations with the object of safeguarding fishery interests were continued during the year with the Office of Public Works in the cases of certain schemes proposed to be carried out under the Arterial Drainage Act of 1945. In particular, the scheme for the River Brosna catchment was discussed in detail on the site, with special reference to milldams. The Department's Engineers collaborated with Engineers of the Office of Public Works in the design of fish passes in this catchment area where such are deemed necessary in connection with the drainage works contemplated. Close contact was maintained with the Engineers of the Electricity Supply Board regarding the design of fish passes on the River Erne consequent on the hydro-electrical development of that river, and also in the conduct of a series of model experiments on a new type of fish pass or fish lift, the use of which at Leixlip on the River Liffey is in contemplation by the Board.

A number of milldams and fishing weirs were surveyed at various places with the object of having suitable fish passes provided. Advice on engineering problems was furnished to Boards of Conservators, angling associations and other persons proposing to carry out river works designed to improve facilities for the ascent of fish.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—Further work was carried out on the life history of Irish salmon. Examination of material collected in respect of certain rivers in 1945 with the object of illustrating the biology of their respective stocks was completed and a paper "Irish Salmon 1945" by the Inspector of Fisheries was accepted by the Royal Dublin Society for publication in its Scientific Proceedings (Vol. 24, No. 19). A short report by that officer on "Salmon of the Kerry Blackwater" was also accepted for publication in the same Journal (Vol. 24, No. 20). Investigations into the biology of the salmon of the River Shannon, begun some twenty years ago, were continued during the period under review and a report on the runs of fish in 1944 and 1945 was published in "The Journal of Animal Ecology" (Vol. 15, Pages 155-169) in November, 1946, under the title "Salmon of the River Shannon in 1944 and 1945". Collections of sets of fish scales and data relating to the salmon and sea trout of the rivers Inny and Drumcliffe, and on a more restricted scale of a large number of other rivers, were made, with the ready co-operation of fishery proprietors. Examination of this material was in progress at the close of the year under review.

During more than forty years the experimental marking or tagging of salmon kelts has been carried out at certain points. A report by the Department's Inspector giving the results of these experiments was accepted for publication in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy (Vol. 51, B, 41) under the title "Salmon Marking Experiments in Ireland".

A short account of "Irish Freshwater Fish" was contributed to the "Salmon and Trout Magazine" by one of the Department's officers, and further reports on Irish char, viz.:—"Notes on some Irish Char, *Salvelinus colii* Gunther—II", and "Notes on some Irish Char, *Salvelinus colii* Gunther—III" were published in the "Irish Naturalists Journal" (Vol. VIII, No. 12, October, 1946) and the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History" (Ser. 11, Vol. XII, September, 1945) respectively.

LEGISLATION.—The Fisheries Act, 1939 (Commencement) (No. 4) Order, 1946, made on 5th July, 1946, fixed 1st January, 1948, as the operative date for Sections 35 and 36 of that Statute. Section 35 provides for the abolition of netting for fish in fresh water (subject to a few specified exceptions) and for the payment of compensation to certain classes of persons as therein indicated. Section 36 makes it unlawful to have in one's

possession or control nets in or near fresh water. The date was fixed so far ahead as 1st January, 1948, in order that all concerned might be able to make their arrangements for compliance with this important regulation.

An Order was made under the Shannon Fisheries Act, 1935, authorising the closure (for statistical purposes) of the free gap in the salmon fishing weir at Thomond Bridge, Limerick, throughout the period 1st January to 19th July, 1946.

The tidal and fresh water boundary of each of thirteen rivers in the Letterkenny Fishery District was officially defined during the year under review. Details are given in Appendix No. 17.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE FISHERY LAWS.—There was a noticeable downward tendency in the number of offences against the fishery regulations reported during 1946, but this may have been attributable to the serious floods which prevailed for long spells throughout that year.

POLLUTION.—Owing to frequent heavy rains and the high level of rivers throughout a great part of the year, the risk of damage to fisheries through the pollution was greatly lessened. No serious case of loss of fish life was reported. At one of the sugar beet factories where conditions had caused trouble in earlier years additional precautions were adopted by the management to minimise damage by pollution; and plans for the provision of further safeguards at this and other sugar factories had been formulated by the management by the end of the year. Potential sources of pollution by other industrial enterprises were kept under observation by officers of the Department and of the local Conservators, respectively. The retting of flax continued to cause anxiety in some districts where flax is grown on an extensive scale, but, in general, the persons operating retting ponds were anxious to accept departmental suggestions designed to obviate further complaint of pollution of adjacent waters. In the few cases where the parties concerned failed to adopt the necessary precautions and persisted in operating their dams in direct conflict with fishery interests, legal proceedings were instituted by the Conservators and the deterrent effect of the convictions secured will, it is hoped, still further reduce pollution from this source.

PATRICK SMITH,

Aire Talmhaiochta.

18th September, 1947.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR 1946.

SEA FISHERIES.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

Total Quantity and Value of SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as Landed during the year 1946.

KINDS OF FISH	EAST COAST (Ormeau to Carnmore Point)		SOUTH COAST (Carnmore Point to Loop Head)		WEST COAST (Loop Head to Erris Head)		NORTH COAST (Erris Head to Merville)		TOTAL	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
Rain	30	229	333	2,297	312	2,108	78	567	753	5,291
Soles	80	772	1,193	10,781	197	1,989	67	540	1,537	14,082
Turbot	50	392	576	3,526	183	1,276	85	473	894	5,667
Total Prime Fish ...	160	1,393	2,102	16,604	692	5,373	230	1,580	3,184	24,950
Cod	16,539	66,642	2,560	7,809	323	1,058	3,524	9,876	22,946	85,385
Conger Eel	1,347	1,883	1,189	1,778	9	14	52	78	2,597	3,753
Haddock	782	3,652	5	27	—	—	356	1,150	1,143	4,829
Hake	2,718	14,809	2,934	7,360	445	1,763	1,382	4,048	7,479	27,980
Herrings	38,454	38,913	30,940	30,888	7,978	8,509	23,122	18,509	100,494	96,819
Ling	136	261	1,132	2,689	321	830	143	291	1,732	4,071
Mackerel	1,697	2,233	60,532	48,686	2,309	2,362	2,396	2,085	66,934	55,366
Plaice	8,498	35,551	4,653	26,992	638	3,562	2,317	11,805	16,106	77,910
Ray or Skate	8,472	15,145	5,260	7,937	1,885	2,876	2,113	3,247	17,730	29,205
Sprats	—	—	140	53	—	—	2,027	510	2,167	563
Whiting	46,383	80,744	4,557	8,816	2,554	4,652	12,980	18,637	66,474	112,849
Other kinds of Wet Fish	4,662	11,084	7,167	16,347	2,826	6,275	2,398	5,383	17,053	39,089
Total for Wet Fish ...	129,848	272,310	123,171	175,986	19,980	37,274	53,040	77,199	326,039	562,769
Shell Fish:—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Crabs	5,017	63	6,314	79	—	—	38,173	940	49,504	1,082
Crayfish	—	—	9,835	1,812	—	1,884	2,136	124	20,966	3,820
Escallops	—	—	344,232	6,939	431,665	7,357	—	—	775,897	14,206
Lobsters	63,498	11,104	112,697	18,478	108,687	15,592	122,057	19,032	406,939	61,206
Oysters	—	—	26,946	256	1,261,976	17,218	14,868	189	1,303,790	17,663
Mussels	cwt. 6,682	1,822	cwt. 21,502	4,301	cwt. —	—	cwt. 2,935	558	31,119	6,681
Periwinkles	3,554	2,294	8,674	5,369	12,392	7,319	5,488	3,145	302,108	18,127
Other Shell Fish	418	549	69	369	—	—	70	28	557	946
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	15,832	—	37,603	—	49,370	—	24,916	—	126,821
Grand Total of Value ...	—	288,142	—	213,589	—	86,644	—	101,215	—	689,590

APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the eight years, 1939-46, of the Average Prices per cwt. of various kinds of Sea Fish.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Brill	3 8 8	5 4 0	6 9 0	6 11 3	6 9 4	6 12 0	6 16 9	6 18 2
Soles	5 6 3	6 15 4	9 8 0	10 1 8	9 10 0	9 17 0	8 14 11	9 3 3
Turbot	3 16 9	5 6 10	5 14 11	6 11 6	6 12 9	6 11 0	6 9 0	6 6 9
Cod	2 5 4	3 5 7	3 11 11	3 7 3	3 18 9	3 18 6	3 19 11	3 11 5
Conger Eel	1 1 3	1 1 6	1 18 11	1 14 1	1 16 8	1 14 9	1 14 4	1 8 11
Haddock	1 17 4	2 12 11	3 8 6	3 6 1	3 5 5	3 19 2	3 11 6	4 4 6
Hake	3 7 8	3 17 3	3 14 11	3 7 8	4 1 8	3 12 2	2 14 4	3 14 10
Herrings	0 9 7	0 15 10	1 1 0	1 1 1	1 3 8	1 1 2	0 17 9	0 19 3
Ling	1 8 3	1 13 5	2 2 9	2 7 2	2 8 10	2 10 2	2 11 11	2 7 0
Mackerel	0 7 2	0 9 11	1 13 8	0 15 6	0 18 7	0 12 6	0 12 0	0 16 7
Plaice	2 5 11	3 1 10	4 5 10	4 5 9	4 18 1	5 5 10	4 16 7	4 16 9
Ray or Skate	0 19 3	1 3 6	1 15 4	1 18 3	1 19 1	1 14 9	1 11 2	1 12 11
Sprats	0 5 7	0 12 8	0 7 5	0 3 8	0 8 8	0 5 7	0 6 6	0 5 2
Whiting	0 18 2	1 0 9	1 12 6	1 12 3	2 1 6	1 12 11	1 9 9	1 13 11

APPENDIX No. 3.

Statement of the Quantities of Home-caught SEA FISH dealt with in the Dublin Fish Market during the year 1936.

Demersal Fish.

Kinds of Fish	From steam trawlers registered at Dublin	*From vessels other than steam trawlers
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Brill	7	406
Black Soles	10	1,005
Turbot	7	322
Cod	9,140	7,193
Conger Eel	1,004	544
Haddock	450	128
Hake	2,294	2,045
Plaice	154	6,806
Ray	1,661	11,595
Whiting	5,746	41,081
Gurnard	71	434
Coalfish	952	596
Megrim	—	660
Other kinds (exclusive of Shell Fish)	800	2,430
	22,296	75,245

* The principal sources from which landings were despatched to the Dublin Market and the aggregate quantity sent from each in the year under review were as follows:—

Howth, 17,082 cwt.; Loughshinny and Rush, 12,740 cwt.; Balbriggan, 6,590 cwt.; Killybegs, 5,900 cwt.; Clogher Head, 5,309 cwt.; Dingle, 4,713 cwt.; Arklow, 4,485 cwt.; Galway, 2,171 cwt. Smaller quantities totalling approximately 16,255 cwt. reached the market from other places.

Pelagic Fish.

	Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh)	—	32,425
„ (cured)	89	—
Mackerel (fresh)	—	16,681
	89	49,106

APPENDIX No. 4.

FISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1946
(as compared with those for 1945).

	Quantity		Value	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
I.—IMPORTS	cwt.	cwt.	£	£
Fresh or Frozen:				
All varieties exclusive of Shell Fish	9,756	18,592	10,335	21,705
Shell Fish ...	—	—	—	—
Cured and Canned:				
All varieties inclusive of Shell Fish	2,443	10,550	12,579	85,491
TOTALS ...	12,199	29,142	22,914	107,196
II.—EXPORTS.				
Fresh:				
Salmon and Trout ...	5,359	10,408	90,970	189,102
Eels (freshwater) ...	3,173	3,109	53,859	52,603
Coarse Freshwater Fish ...	1,157	851	9,314	7,062
Herrings	22,228	13,084	26,376	17,398
Mackerel	47,747	19,190	85,287	33,532
Prime Sea Fish (Brill, Sole, etc.)	1,196	164	6,740	822
White Sea Fish (Cod, Whiting, etc.)	19,278	7,775	71,576	21,945
Coarse Sea Fish (Conger, Skate, etc.)	20,048	9,234	60,732	18,681
Shell Fish	67,732	66,040	141,870	119,617
Cured or Salted:				
Herrings	81	6,164	166	13,960
Kippers	15,809	6,996	50,395	20,779
Mackerel	1,513	1,519	3,842	4,286
Others	7,455	7,582	43,154	45,385
TOTALS ...	212,776	152,116	644,281	545,172

APPENDIX No. 5.

PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN FISHING : AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING CRAFT IN 1946.

HOW ENGAGED (i.e., whether solely or partially)	MEN	FISHING CRAFT.																	Total Vessels.
		Motor Vessels								Sail Boats						Row Boats			
		Steam Vessels			1st Class			2nd Class		3rd Class	1st Class			2nd Class		3rd Class	Un-classed A	Un-classed B	
		200 tons gross and over	100 tons gross and over but less than 200 tons.	25 tons gross and over.	20 tons gross and over but less than 25 tons.	15 tons gross and over but less than 20 tons.	10 tons gross and over but less than 15 tons.	Under 10 tons but of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Less than 18 feet keel.	25 tons and over	20 tons and over but less than 25 tons.	15 tons and over but less than 20 tons.	10 tons and over but less than 15 tons.	Under 10 tons but of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Less than 18 feet keel.	Open boats of 18 feet keel and upwards and canoes of 18 feet or more over all.	Open boats of less than 18 feet keel and canoes of less than 18 feet over all.		
EAST COAST :																			
Solely	508	3	—	7	4	16	24	64	1	—	—	—	—	26	33	105	13	286	
Partially	738	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	23	1	37	
Laid-up	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	12	1	—	—	—	1	10	2	44	3	79	
Totals	1,246	3	—	9	5	18	26	83	2	—	—	—	1	38	38	172	17	412	
SOUTH COAST :																			
Solely	842	—	—	6	3	6	27	215	1	—	—	—	22	147	53	489	146	1,115	
Partially	2,744	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	1	10	22	37	11	97	
Laid-up	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	16	—	—	—	—	5	58	18	203	91	393	
Totals	3,586	—	—	7	3	7	28	246	1	—	—	—	28	215	93	729	248	1,605	
WEST COAST :																			
Solely	302	—	—	4	3	7	5	20	—	—	2	4	13	53	53	340	351	855	
Partially	2,766	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	32	35	47	243	306	
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	2	—	—	4	4	6	27	4	85	98	236	
Totals	3,068	—	—	4	5	13	6	26	—	—	6	8	21	112	92	472	692	1,457	
NORTH COAST :																			
Solely	284	—	—	—	1	9	7	102	1	—	—	—	—	206	21	183	127	657	
Partially	1,978	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	1	37	
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	16	2	—	—	—	2	56	3	48	36	161	
Totals	2,262	—	—	—	1	10	8	129	3	—	—	—	2	283	24	234	164	858	
TOTALS FOR 1946 :																			
Solely	1,936	3	—	17	11	38	63	401	3	—	2	4	35	432	160	1,117	637	2,923	
Partially	8,226	—	—	—	1	1	4	37	—	—	—	—	3	65	60	110	537	537	
Laid-up	—	—	—	3	2	9	1	46	3	—	4	4	14	151	27	380	228	872	
GRAND TOTALS	10,162	3	—	20	14	48	68	484	6	—	6	8	52	648	247	1,607	1,121	4,332	

APPENDIX No. 6.

Particulars of the Summer Herring Fishing, 1946.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Clogher Head ...	June to September	3,460	3,588
Howth ...	June to September	26,124	25,344
Kinsale ...	May to October	3,447	4,872
Union Hall ...	August to October	1,221	948
Castletownshend ...	July to October	1,376	1,589
Baltimore ...	June to October	3,825	3,978
Valentia Harbour ...	October	390	677
Clonmakin ...	August to October	4,348	4,607
Keel and Keem ...	August to October	517	618
Portnoo and Rossbeg ...	August and September	2,000	1,100
Burtonport ...	August and September	1,315	917
Kincasslagh ...	August	252	155
Bunbeg ...	August to October	1,268	1,459
Downings ...	September and October	1,847	2,042
Other Ports ...	May to October	1,293	1,655
TOTALS		52,683	53,549

APPENDIX No. 7.

Particulars of the Winter Herring Fishing, 1946-47.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Clogher Head ...	November to April	265	265
Wicklow ...	October to November	450	565
Arklow ...	October to December	2,422	3,116
Courtown ...	November and December	600	561
Rosslare ...	November to January	2,206	2,206
Curraclloe ...	November and December	672	672
Calore ...	November and December	860	860
Ballyconnigar ...	November and December	680	680
Carne ...	November and December	260	260
Duncannon ...	November to January	1,586	1,429
Passage East ...	November to February	6,592	5,849
Dunmore East ...	November to January	2,191	1,810
Kinsale ...	November to April	4,894	4,970
Oyster Haven ...	November and December	437	344
Union Hall ...	November and December	1,245	828
Old Head ...	November and December	262	262
Castletownshend ...	November and December	1,300	1,154
Baltimore ...	November and December	228	309
Bantry ...	November to January	371	511
Achill ...	October and November	1,795	1,795
Keel and Keem ...	November and December	723	711
Port Inver ...	November	240	160
Portnoo and Rossbeg ...	December	665	633
Burtonport ...	November and December	1,557	992
Kincasslagh ...	November	541	200
Bunbeg ...	November and December	6,121	4,928
Magheraroarty ...	October to December	3,832	2,938
Downings ...	November and December	2,720	2,115
Portnoo and Rossbeg ...	January	350	400
Other Ports ...	October to April	1,210	1,367
TOTALS		47,275	42,890

1,489 barrels and 1,996 half-barrels of herrings were cured during 1946.

N.B.—Appendix No. 7 deals with a seasonal fishing which extends into part of two calendar years. Consequently the figures in Appendices Nos. 6 and 7 will not total precisely to the aggregate shown at page 3 of this Report.

APPENDIX No. 8.

Particulars of the Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1946.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Kinsale ...	March to July	1,338	1,029
Union Hall ...	March to May	1,129	790
Baltimore ...	March to July	5,925	4,322
Valentia Harbour ...	March to June	34,749	26,546
Dingle ...	March to June	2,602	1,992
Dunquin ...	March to May	780	555
Ballinagall ...	March to June	1,900	1,738
Brandon Creek ...	March to May	432	491
Galway ...	April and May	223	312
Other Ports ...	March to July	882	855
TOTALS ...		49,867	38,630

APPENDIX No. 9.

Particulars of the Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1946-47.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Loughshinny ...	August and September	736	1,297
Howth ...	August and September	823	795
Bar of Lough ...	August and September	300	450
Union Hall ...	December	247	233
Garnish & Ballydonegan	October and November	430	208
Ballycrovane ...	October	912	638
Valentia Harbour ...	November to February	1,929	4,851
Dingle ...	October to December	950	933
Dunquin ...	September to February	755	791
Ballinagall ...	August to February	1,533	1,535
Brandon Creek ...	September to February	295	452
Galway ...	August to November	822	459
Lackan ...	August	315	485
Mullaghmore ...	August and September	315	315
Killybegs ...	August	266	91
Tory Island ...	August	240	180
Other Ports ...	August to February	3,388	3,407
TOTALS ...		17,263	17,120

1,187 barrels of mackerel were cured during the year 1946.

N.B.—Appendix No. 9 deals with a seasonal fishing which extends into part of two calendar years. Consequently the figures in Appendices Nos. 8 and 9 will not total precisely to the aggregate shown at page 1 of this Report.

APPENDIX No. 10.

Trawling and Seining, 1946.

Port or Locality	Number of men engaged	Number of Boats engaged	Tonnage of Motor Boats			Fishing Period
			Not exceeding 10 tons	Over 10 tons and not exceeding 15 tons	Over 15 tons	
Clogher Head	28	5		2	3	All year.
Balbriggan	28	6	1	5		All year.
Rush	20	5	5			All year.
Loughshinny	30	6	5	1		All year.
Howth	46	6			6	January to June, September to December.
Dublin	25	4	1			All year.
Dun Laoghaire	8	2		2		March to December.
Arklow	64	17	7	8	2	All year.
Courtown	20	5				April to May.
Wexford	20	3	3	1	1	All year.
Rosslare	24	6	6			February to November.
Kilmore	53	11	11			January to March, November to December.
Felbard and Slade	18	6	6			January to March, September to November.
Passage East	64	18	18			All year.
Dunmore East	16	4	1	2	1	All year.
Dungarvan	3	1	1			May to September.
Delvick	32	8	8			February to November.
Ballycotton	24	10	10			February to November.
Rathcoursey	8	2	2			May to December.
Cobh	16	4	3		1	All year.
Passage West	6	2	2			February to December.
Kinsale	9	3	3	1		All year.
Courtmacsherry	3	1	1			All year.
Union Hall	27	9	4	3	2	February to December.
Castletownshend	30	10	7	3		February to December.
Baltimore	12	4	4			April to December.
Schull	36	12	12			All year.
Bantry	24	8	6	2		All year.
Castletownbere	6	2	2			All year.
Derreen	9	3	1	2		February to October.
Ballinskelligs	12	3	3			All year.
Portmagee	16	4	4			January, February, July to September.
Valentia Harbour	20	5	5			February to December.
Single	84	21	11	10		All year.
Shannon Estuary	4	1			1	August to November.
Liscannor	4	1				May to December.
Aran Islands	16	4	1	2	1	February to December.
Galway	24	6	2	1	3	All year.
Inishbofin	12	4	3		1	March to November.
Cleggan	7	2	2		2	March to November.
Murrisk	32	8	2	2	4	All year.
Achill	24	6	2		4	March to November.
Ballina	6	2	2			April to November.
Enniscrone	9	3	3			June to September.
Mullaghmore	4	1	1			June to September.
Bundoran	8	2	2			April to November.
Killybegs	20	5		1	4	All year.
Danegal		1				June to October.
Burtonport	4	1	1			July and August.
Downings	26	5	4		1	April to August.
Rathmullen	8	2	2			June to October.
Chenarra	12	3	3			April to September.
Culdaff	28	7	7			April to September.
Moyle	36	8	7		1	February to October.
Greencastle	16		4			February to October.
Totals	1,119	294	205	45	38	

* All motor craft except three steam trawlers and one sailing boat.

FISHERY LOANS.

Statement of Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1947.

[illegible]

* This is interest accrued in a few cases where loans were issued on a "Principal and Interest" basis.
Number of Loan Accounts open at 1st April, 1946

Number of Loan Accounts open at 1st April, 1946

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348</
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13	13	13	13	closed during the year ended 31st March, 1947
13	13	13	13	open at 31st March, 1947

N.B.—The issue of Fishery Loans on the system formerly prevailing ceased in 1931. Since then facilities by way of boats and gear have been provided by the Irish Sea Fisheries Association for their members on a hire purchase basis (See Appendix No. 12).

APPENDIX No. 12.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

in respect of

Repayable Advances made to the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Ltd., during the sixteen years ended 31st March, 1947.
for the provision of boats and gear etc.

Repayable with interest on an annuity basis in respect of advances amounting to £138,750 made up to 31st March, 1946	229,191	Repayments to 31st March, 1946	101,084
Advanced during year ended 31st March, 1947	Nil	Repayments during the year ended 31st March, 1947	4,872
		Balance outstanding:—	
		Due in arrears	£10,437
		Instalments not matured	112,798
			123,235
	£229,191		£229,191

NOTE.—Advances made to the Association are repayable on the basis of a twenty years annuity in half-yearly instalments.

APPENDIX No. 13.

Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conservators for the year 1946.

Fishery District.	RECEIPTS							EXPENDITURE					Closing Balance
	Opening Balance	Licence Duty.	Fishery Rate.	Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Bank Interest, etc.	Local Subscriptions.	Grant from Department.	Total Receipts.	Water Keepers.	Law Costs.	Salaries and Commissions.	Travelling and Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dublin	344	175	166	18	14	150	523	286	17	233	146	682	185
Wexford	500	582	619	24	—	20	1,245	955	35	—	74	1,070	675
Waterford	240	884	572	106	—	100	1,662	1,126	46	244	255	1,671	231
Lismore	504	561	2,499	91	—	—	3,151	2,021	164	489	590	3,264	391
Cork	265	400	674	404	—	350	1,828	738	352	354	388	1,832	261
Bandon	191	233	103	26	—	90	452	263	139	127	39	568	75
Skibbereen	70	87	5	1	—	85	178	101	—	24	66	191	57
Bantry	198	79	18	6	—	60	163	72	2	76	21	171	190
Kenmare	130	113	450	27	—	240	830	498	26	197	43	764	196
Kiilarney	76	403	953	7	—	—	1,363	856	10	260	129	1,255	184
Waterville	569	407	166	7	—	—	580	315	—	91	72	478	671
Limerick	502	1,525	3,911	257	9	—	5,702	3,096	164	1,044	1,451	5,755	449
Galway	844	395	1,179	103	3	100	1,780	958	45	320	342	1,665	950
Connemara	33	268	1,632	18	—	—	1,918	1,039	2	213	211	1,465	486
Ballinakill	226	296	529	17	—	—	842	486	1	137	111	735	333
Bangor	313	393	633	23	—	115	1,184	681	24	128	200	1,033	464
Ballina	804	574	1,353	22	—	—	1,949	1,400	53	181	152	1,786	967
Sligo	358	139	440	23	—	—	602	361	28	145	88	622	338
Ballyshannon	402	1,128	≠1,078	48	35	45	2,334	1,357	42	276	949	2,624	112
Letterkenny	947	606	†929	137	10	—	1,682	923	8	303	217	1,451	1,178
Moville	348	402	788	30	—	—	1,220	561	—	283	258	1,102	466
Drogheda	777	735	564	15	—	—	1,314	1,034	—	251	129	1,414	677
Dundalk	110	161	239	17	—	—	417	199	14	179	36	428	99
TOTALS	8,751	10,546	19,520	1,427	71	1,355	32,919	19,326	1,172	5,561	5,967	32,026	9,644

APPENDIX No. 14.

Particulars of Licences Issued by Boards of Conservators
for the year 1946.

Fishery District.	Salmon Rods				Snap Nets	Draft Nets	Drift Nets	Pole Nets	Bag Nets	Stake Nets	Boxes or Cribbs	Gaps, Eyes, or Baskets for Eels	Long Lines for Eels	Long Lines for Sea Trout	Loop Nets	Eel Trap	Head Weirs	Special Local Licences (Tidal Waters)
	For one year	For 14 days	Spl. £1 Licence	Endorsements or Extensions														
Dublin ..	56	1	5	2	—	9	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford ..	127	44	71	18	—	50	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford ..	158	17	—	2	111	11	38	—	1	1	3	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisimore ..	117	48	—	19	14	10	38	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork ..	98	10	10	11	—	40	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandon ..	76	1	11	1	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skibbereen ...	25	2	11	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bantry ..	16	15	—	1	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenmare ..	26	1	23	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killarney ..	86	—	13	4	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterville ..	45	40	201	28	—	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick ..	300	8	36	20	1	115	20	—	—	4	6	47	24	—	—	—	—	—
Galway ..	45	22	89	17	—	12	—	—	—	—	5	23	13	—	—	—	—	—
Connemara ..	49	147	—	39	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinakill ..	47	38	90	28	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangor ..	83	65	—	27	—	27	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballina ..	58	30	86	22	—	20	19	—	—	—	6	57	10	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo ..	45	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyshannon	77	32	—	10	—	30	1	—	—	—	1	12	10	—	—	—	—	19
Letterkenny ...	159	54	—	6	—	20	22	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	31	—	—	10
Moville ..	30	—	12	4	—	74	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda ..	156	—	—	17	—	83	—	—	—	—	6	8	3	—	—	—	—	—
Dundalk ..	28	2	6	1	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ..	1,907	577	664	295	126	641	171	5	5	7	34	173	74	1	31	1	1	29

NOTE.—The average number of persons engaged in operating each engine of capture is as follows:—

Salmon Rod	1 man	Bag Net	4 men	Gap, Eye or Basket	
Snap Net	4 men	Stake Net	4 men	for Eels	2 men
Draft Net	6 men	Loop Net	1 man	Long Line for	1 man
Drift Net	5 men	Head Weir	1 man	Eels	[for every
Pole Net	3 men	Box or Crib	2 men		500 hooks
			[for every five		

APPENDIX No. 15.

Licence Duty payable on the undermentioned fishing engines
in use at date of this Report.

	£	s	d
On each Salmon Rod (for full year in one District) ...	2	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (14 days licence issued at discretion of local Board of Conservators) ...	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (special licence available 1st July to end of season issued at discretion of local Board) ...	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod Endorsement, extending a current £2 licence to another District) ...	0	10	0
Do. Snap Net ...	2	10	0
Do. Draft Net or Seine ...	4	0	0
Do. Drift Net ...	3	0	0
Do. Bag Net ...	10	0	0
Do. Fly Net ...	30	0	0
Do. Stake Net ...	30	0	0
Do. Head Weir ...	6	0	0
Do. Box, Crib, etc. ...	10	0	0
Do. Gap, Eye, or Basket (in eel weir) ...	2	0	0
Do. Long Line for Eels ...	2	0	0

On other engines the duty is as follows:—

Fishery District	Trammel Net for Pollen		Draft Net for Pollen		Pole Net		Coghill		Loop Net		Reef Trap		Special Local Licences	
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	Rod	Draft Net
1 Dublin ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Wexford ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Waterford ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Lismore ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51 Cork ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52 Bandon ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61 Skibbereen ...	—	—	—	—	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62 Bantry ...	—	—	—	—	1	0	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
63 Kenmare ...	—	—	—	—	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71 Killarney ...	0	15	0	15	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72 Waterville ...	0	15	0	15	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Limerick ...	1	10	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	15	0	—	—
91 Galway ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
92 Connemara ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
101 Ballinakill ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102 Bangor ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Ballina ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Sligo ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Ballyshannon ...	1	10	—	—	2	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	*2 0	*40 0
141 Letterkenny ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	1	0	0	10	—	—	+2 0	+20 0
142 Moville ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
171 Drogheda ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	1	0	0	10	—	—	—	—
172 Dundalk ...	—	—	—	—	2	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—

* River Erne Tidal Waters.

§ River Owenea Tidal Waters.
† River Lackagh Tidal Waters.

APPENDIX No. 16.

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1946-47.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	River or Lake	Salmon	Sea Trout	Brown Trout
Templeogue	Liffey and Tributaries, Bohernabreena Reser- voir	—	—	35,000(2)
Bray	Roundwood Reservoir	—	—	9,500(2)
Kinnage	Brittas Ponds	—	—	3,000(2)
Islandbridge	Liffey	15,000(1)	—	—
Zoological Gardens	Liffey	5,000(1)	—	3,000(2)
Straffan	Local Lake	—	—	3,000(2)
Enniscorthy	Boro River	—	—	5,000(2)
Carlow	Burren River	—	—	9,500(2)
Lismore	Blackwater and Suir	55,000	—	—
Banteer and Mallow	Blackwater	170,400	—	11,000(3)
Cork	Lee, etc.	—	—	30,000(2)
Clonakilty	Local Streams	—	—	1,000(2)
Killarney	Lough Leane	—	—	15,000(2)
Adare	Maigue	—	—	13,000(2)
Askeaton	Deel	—	—	15,000(2)
Ballinasloe	Suck	—	—	6,000(2)
Ballintough	Lake O'Flynn	—	—	5,000(2)
Birr	Camcor & Little Brosna	—	—	2,000(2)
Boyle	Boyle	—	—	4,000(2)
Clonloo	Lough Gara	—	—	3,000(2)
Listowel	Feale	—	—	10,000(2)
Longford	Camlin	—	—	2,000(2)
Lough Owel	Lough Owel and other Lakes	—	—	135,000
Lough Ennell	Lough Ennell	—	—	18,000
Roscommon	Local Waters	—	—	4,500(2)
Oughterard	Lough Corrib	—	—	530,000
Spiddal	Spiddal	20,000	—	—
Ballinahinch	Ballinahinch	20,000(1)	35,000(1)	—
Aasleagh	Erriff	4,000(1)	4,000(1)	—
Kylemore	Kylemore Lakes	—	—	5,000(2)
Westport	Owengarve	3,000(1)	1,200(1)	—
Swinford	Local Rivers	—	—	4,500(2)
Lough Arrow	Lough Arrow	—	—	10,000(2)
Collooney	Owenmore and Bonnet	24,000(1)	—	—
Ballysodare	Arrow and Owenmore	150,000	—	—
Sligo	Sligo River and Tribu- taries	7,500(1)	4,000(1)	—
Annesfort	Annalee, etc.	—	—	1,000(2)
Cavan	Local Waters	—	—	25,000(2)
Glenties	Owenea, Swilly, Crolly Loughs Port, Sessi- agh, Kindrum, Veagh & Rosbeg Lakes, etc.	—	—	10,000(2)
Blackcastle	Boyne and Tributaries, Nanny River	27,000	50,000	13,000(2)
Longwood	Local Waters	—	—	95,400(4)
Killucan	Deel and Boyne	—	—	7,000(2)
Virginia	Lough Ramor	2,000(1)	—	12,000(2)
		502,900	94,200	3,000(2)
				1,005,400

(1) ex Glenties; (2) ex Lough Owel; (3) 5,000 ex Lough Owel; (4) 20,500 ex Lough Owel.

In addition to the quantities of fry recorded as output in the above table for Lough Owel and Glenties hatcheries, the following quantities of eyed ova were despatched from the hatcheries to smaller hatching stations throughout the country:—

Lough Owel, 333,000 brown trout ova; Glenties, 242,000 (151,000 salmon ova and 91,000 sea trout ova).

APPENDIX No. 17.

**ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ETC., MADE DURING THE YEAR
1946.****ESCALLOPS.****Cork and Kerry.**

By-Law No. 457 dated 26th September, 1946.

PROHIBITING

- (a) from the twentieth day of April to the twentieth day of October in every year, both said days inclusive, to take any scallop from that part of the sea off the coasts of Counties Cork and Kerry lying between the mainland of the said Counties and imaginary straight lines drawn from the western extremity of Mizen Head in the County of Cork and thence to the western extremity of Dursey Island and thence to the western extremity of Hog Island and thence to the Lemon Rock and thence to the western extremity of the Great Blasket Island and thence to Sybil Point in the County of Kerry.
- (b) to bring to land, or to sell, expose for sale, purchase, carry or have in possession within the aforesaid part of the sea or within two miles of High Water Mark on the shores thereof any Scallop of a smaller size than four and a half inches measured across its greatest width.

**DEFINITIONS OF TIDAL AND FRESHWATER BOUNDARIES.
No. 14¹ or Letterkenny District.**

No. D. 140—Dated 6th December, 1946.

DEFINING AND MARKING OUT :

- (1) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions or the KENNAGH (CULOORT) RIVER in the No. 14¹ or Letterkenny District to be the downstream face of the bridge nearest the sea over the said river in the townlands of Ardmalin and Culoort ;
- (2) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the GLENNAGANNON RIVER in the No. 14¹ or Letterkenny District to a straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 300 yards downstream from the downstream face of the bridge known as Strawbridge Bridge in the townlands of Carrickafodan and Churchland Quarters ;

- (3) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the DONAGH RIVER in the No. 14¹ or Letterkenny District to be a straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 750 yards downstream from the downstream face of the bridge known as Corvish Bridge situated in the townland of Churchland Quarters ;
- (4) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the CLONMANY RIVER in the No. 14¹ or Letterkenny District to be a straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 330 yards above the point on the west bank of the said river at the boundary between the townlands of Crossconnell and Straid ;
- (5) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the MILL RIVER in the No. 14¹ or Letterkenny District to be the downstream face of the railway viaduct over the said river, situated in the townlands of Ballymacarry Lower and Ardaravan ;
- (6) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the SWILLY RIVER in the No. 14¹ or Letterkenny District a straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course from the point on the bank of the river at the boundary between the townlands of Creeve Glebe and Rockhill ;
- (7) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the FAYMORE RIVER in the No. 14¹ or Letterkenny District to be a straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 170 yards downstream of the downstream face of the bridge across the said river known as Clonbeg Bridge, situated in the townlands of Clonbeg Glebe and Masiness ;
- (8) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the RAY RIVER in the No. 14¹ or Letterkenny District to be the downstream face of the dam between the townlands of Ballyconnell and Carrowcannon on the west and Errarooey More on the east used for diverting the river down an artificial channel ;
- (9) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the TULLAGHOEGLEY RIVER in the No. 14¹ or Letterkenny District to be the waterfall nearest the sea on the said river between the townlands of Ballyness and Glebe ;
- (10) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the GLENNA RIVER in the 14¹ or Letterkenny District to be a straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course 140 yards downstream from the downstream face of Bedlam Bridge, situated in the townlands of Ards More, Keeldrum Lower and Gortahork ;

- (11) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the CLAUDY RIVER in the No. 141 or Letterkenny District to be a straight line drawn across the said river between the townlands of Knockastoller and Bunbeg shown on the Ordnance Map (Co. Donegal 25" Sheet XXXII Plan 15, published in 1905) as the highest point to which ordinary tides flow ;
- (12) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the GWEEDORE (CROLLY) RIVER in the No. 141 or Letterkenny District to be a straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 200 yards downstream from the downstream face of the bridge nearest the sea across the said river and connecting the townlands of Derrynamansher and Dore ;
- (13) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the CLAUDY RIVER in the No. 141 or Letterkenny District to be a straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 70 yards downstream of the bridge known as Doochary Bridge in the townlands of Coolvoy and Derrynacarrow.

ORDERS.

FISHERIES ACT, 1939 (COMMENCEMENT) (NO. 4) ORDER,
1946—DATED 5th JULY, 1946.

Fixing the 1st January, 1948, as the day on which Sections 35 and 36 of the Fisheries Act, 1939 (No. 17 of 1939) shall come into operation.

